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THE TAXONOMIC HISTORY OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN CRICETID GENERA *EUNEOMYS* (SUBGENERA *EUNEOMYS* AND *GALENOMYS*), *AULISCOMYS*, *CHELEMYSCUS*, *CHINCHILLULA*, *PHYLLOTIS*, *PARALOMYS*, *GRAOMYS*, *ELIGMODONTIA* AND *HESPEROMYS*

By G. H. H. Tate

This is the second of a series of short papers on the systematic status of Neotropical mice. The intention is to concentrate in one article the scattered taxonomic information of the genera and species in question and to present it in such form that it is readily available for s ıbsequent work. The genera treated are close allies and their histories interlock repeatedly.

The history of each successive genus or subgenus is presented in chronological order, and placed after it is a summary setting forth the present status, based upon the opinions of recent writers, of all forms concerned, together with their type localities.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT

Euneomys Coues

Subgenus **Euneomys** Coues

1837. Waterhouse described (p. 17) *Mus micropus* (n. sp.) and placed it (p. 21) in *Abrothrix*, n. subg. of *Mus*.

1839. Waterhouse further described (p. 61) *Mus micropus* Waterhouse. He described (p. 72) *Reithrodon chinchilloides* (n. sp.) (later designated by Coues the type of *Euneomys*). He erected (p. 75) *Hesperomys*, n. g., to contain almost all forms of Cricetidæ of the Western Hemisphere. *Micropus* was presumably included in this genus.

1842. Lesson placed (p. 136) *micropus* in *Mus* (*Abrothrix*) and listed (p. 143) *chinchilloides* under *Mus* (*Reithrodon*).

1843. Wagner (p. 520) placed *micropus* in *Hesperomys*, subgenus of *Habrothrix*, and (p. 548) *chinchilloides* in *Reithrodon*.

1867. Fitzinger listed (p. 81) *micropus* under *Habrothrix*, full genus, and *chinchilloides* under *Reithrodon* (p. 76).

1874. Coues (p. 185) erected *Euneomys*, n. subg. of *Reithrodon*, designating *Reithrodon chinchilloides* Waterhouse as its type, but not, however, mentioning *micropus*.

1879. Burmeister (p. 231) kept *chinchilloides* in *Reithrodon* and placed (p. 217) *micropus* in *Habrothrix*, subgenus of *Hesperomys*.

1884. Thomas (p. 457) described *Reithrodon pictus*, n. sp. (ultimately designated type of *Auliscomys*, subgenus of *Euneomys*).

1891. Thomas (in Milne-Edwards) continued to list (p. 29) *chinchilloides* under *Reithrodon*.

1896*a*. Thomas in 'Genera of Rodents' listed *Reithrodon* but ignored *Euneomys* which he presumably still thought of as a subgenus of the former.

1898*c*. Thomas described (p. 279) *Phyllotis garleppi*, n. sp. (later placed in *Galenomys*, subgenus of *Euneomys*).

1898. Trouessart (p. 533) made *Euneomys* a synonym of *Reithrodon*, placing *chinchilloides* and *pictus* in that genus. He listed (p. 536) *micropus* under *Akodon*.

1899. Thomas described (p. 280) *Reithrodon fossor*, n. sp. (ultimately made type of *Chelemyscus*).

1900*d*. Thomas described (p. 467) *Phyllotis sublimis*, n. sp. (later removed to *Auliscomys*).

1901*b*. Thomas compared *Euneomys* with *Phyllotis* and *Reithrodon*, giving it full generic rank. Under it he listed *chinchilloides*, *pictus*, *sublimis*, and *fossor*.

1902*b*. Thomas again wrote of *sublimis* under *Euneomys*.

1903. Allen re-characterized *Euneomys* and described (p. 192) *Euneomys petersoni*, n. sp.

1905. Allen further described *petersoni*. He placed *micropus* under *Phyllotis*.

1905. Trouessart now followed Thomas and Allen in recognizing *Euneomys* as a full genus. He listed *chinchilloides* and *petersoni;* also *fossor* and other species, later placed in other groups. *Micropus* was returned to *Akodon*.

1911. Neveu-Lemaire and Grandidier more or less ignored re-allocations of the species by Allen, Thomas, and Trouessart. Their list included: *Euneomys sublimis*, *Reithrodon pictus*, and *Phyllotis sublimis*. *Sublimis*, it will be noted, appeared both in *Euneomys* and in *Phyllotis*.

1912. Thomas described (p. 410) *Euneomys mordax*, n. sp.

1915. Osgood considered (p. 190) *micropus* a *Phyllotis*. He erected *Auliscomys* n. subg. of *Phyllotis* to which he removed *pictus* and *sublimis*, thus leaving only *chinchilloides*, *petersoni*, *mordax*, and *fossor* in *Euneomys*.

1916*a*. Thomas considered (p. 140) that *Auliscomys* Osgood should be a subgenus of *Euneomys* rather than of *Phyllotis* and divided (pp. 142–3) the genus *Euneomys* into three subgenera: *Euneomys* subg., *Auliscomys* subg., and *Galenomys* subg. In the first were included *chinchilloides*, *fossor*, *mordax*, and *petersoni*. *Micropus* was placed under *Auliscomys*. *Galenomys*, n. subg., of *Euneomys*, was erected to contain *Phyllotis garleppi*.

1916*b*. Thomas described (p. 185) *Euneomys ultimus*, n. sp.

1919*a*. Thomas described (p. 202) *Euneomys micropus alsus*, n. subsp.

1919*c*. Thomas described (p. 127) *Euneomys dabbenei*, n. sp.

1925. Thomas removed *fossor* from *Euneomys* by designating it type of *Chelemyscus*, n. g.

1926*a*. Thomas, by using *Auliscomys* in full generic sense, left only *Euneomys* (restricted, 1916*a*) and *Galenomys* as subgenera of *Euneomys*, full genus.

1927*b*. Thomas once more listed *micropus alsus* under *Euneomys*.

Subgenus **Galenomys** Thomas

1898*c*. Thomas described (p. 279) *Phyllotis garleppi*, n. sp.

1916*a*. Thomas erected (p. 143) *Galenomys*, n. subg. of *Euneomys*, with type species *Phyllotis garleppi* Thomas.

Auliscomys Osgood

1837. Waterhouse described (p. 28) *Mus* (*Phyllotis*) *xanthopygus* (n. sp.).

1839. Waterhouse further described (p. 63) *Mus xanthopygus* Waterhouse. After erecting his blanket-genus *Hesperomys* (p. 75), he referred (p. 76) *xanthopygus* to *Hesperomys*, although as one of the species that "depart most from the type."

1842. Lesson listed *xanthopygus* under *Mus* (*Phyllotis*).

1843. Wagner placed *xanthopygus* under *Hesperomys* (*Phyllotis*).

1846. Waterhouse (p. 9) described *Hesperomys boliviensis*, n. sp.

1879. Burmeister put *xanthopygus* in *Hesperomys* (*Calomys*).

1884. Thomas described (p. 457) *Reithrodon pictus*, n. sp. (later made the type of *Auliscomys*).

1891. Thomas (in Milne-Edwards) listed *xanthopygus* under *Hesperomys* (*Phyllotis*).

1898. Trouessart, treating *Euneomys* as a synonym of *Reithrodon*, listed *pictus* under the latter. He placed *boliviensis* and *xanthopygus* under *Phyllotis*.

1900*d*. Thomas described (p. 457) *Phyllotis sublimis*, n. sp.

1901*a*. Allen listed *boliviensis* under *Phyllotis*.

1901*b*. Thomas considered *sublimis* allied to *pictus*. He reinstated *Euneomys*, listing in it *pictus* and *sublimis* (later to be placed in *Auliscomys*) as well as *E. chinchilloides* and *E. fossor*.

1902*b*. Thomas listed *Euneomys sublimis*.

1902*c*. Thomas listed *Phyllotis boliviensis* and *Euneomys sublimis*.

1902*e*. Thomas described (p. 248) *Phyllotis boliviensis flavidior*, n. subsp.

1905. Allen listed *xanthopygus* under *Phyllotis*.

1905. Trouessart, treating *Euneomys* as a full genus, listed in addition to other forms *pictus* and *sublimis* (later removed to *Auliscomys*). He placed *boliviensis boliviensis*, *boliviensis flavidior* and *xanthopygus* in *Phyllotis*.

1915. Osgood erected *Auliscomys*, n. subg. of *Phyllotis*, designating as type *Reithrodon pictus* Thomas, and including also *sublimis*, *boliviensis boliviensis* and *boliviensis flavidior*, but not *xanthopygus*. He described (p. 191) *Phyllotis* (*Auliscomys*) *decoloratus*, n. sp.

1916*a*. Thomas considered (p. 140) *Auliscomys* closer to *Euneomys* than to *Phyllotis* and (p. 143) definitely made it a subgenus of *Euneomys*. He added to Osgood's species *micropus* (later taken into *Euneomys* (restricted) and *xanthopygus*).

1919*a*. Thomas referred *xanthopygus* back once more to *Phyllotis*. He described (p. 202) *Euneomys micropus alsus*, n. sp. (*micropus* being at that time in the subgenus *Auliscomys*).

1919*d*. Thomas described (p. 129) *Euneomys* (*Auliscomys*) *leucurus*, n. sp.

1926*a*. Thomas used the name *Auliscomys* (*A. pictus*) in the full generic sense.

1926*c*. Thomas again employed *Auliscomys* (*A. leucurus*) as a full genus.

1926*e*. Thomas maintained his recent (1919) transfer of *xanthopygus* back to *Phyllotis*.

1927*a*. Thomas selected lectotypes in British Museum collections: *pictus* (p. 150), male, number 85.4.1.34 (is of original series).

1927*b*. Thomas, by use of "*Euneomys micropus alsus*" removed *micropus* from *Auliscomys* to *Euneomys*, *Auliscomys* (1926*a*) being a full genus.

CHELEMYSCUS Thomas

1899. Thomas described (p. 280) *Reithrodon fossor*, n. sp.
1901*b*. Thomas removed *fossor* from *Reithrodon* to *Euneomys*.
1905. Trouessart listed *fossor* under *Euneomys*.
1925. Thomas erected (p. 584) *Chelemyscus*, n. g., designating "*Euneomys fossor*" (=*Reithrodon fossor*) type.

CHINCHILLULA Thomas

1898*c*. Thomas erected (p. 280) *Chinchillula*, n. g., with type species *Chinchillula sahamæ*, n. sp.

ANDINOMYS Thomas

1902*a*. Thomas erected (p. 116) *Andinomys*, n. g., with type species *Andinomys edax*, n. sp.

IRENOMYS Thomas

1900. Philippi described (p. 63) *Reithrodon longicaudatus*, n. sp.
1905. Trouessart mentioned the species in a footnote appended to the genus *Phyllotis*.
1919*a*. Thomas, having received an animal which he considered identical with Philippi's species, erected (p. 201) *Irenomys*, n. g., and designated as type *Reithrodon longicaudatus* Philippi.

PHYLLOTIS Waterhouse

1837. Waterhouse (p. 27) proposed *Phyllotis* (n. subg.) of the Linnæan *Mus*, to include three species: *Mus* (*Phyllotis*) *darwini* (n. sp.); *Mus* (*Phyllotis*) *xanthopygus* (n. sp.); and *Mus* (*Phyllotis*) *griseo-flavus* (n. sp.) (now type of *Graomys*). No species was designated type.
1839. Waterhouse (pp. 62–65) further described the above three species under *Mus*, without employing the name *Phyllotis*. By setting up the blanket genus *Hesperomys* he placed these species in that genus.
1843. Wagner placed *darwini*, *griseo-flavus* and *xanthopygus* under *Hesperomys* (*Phyllotis*).
1846. Waterhouse described (p. 483) *Hesperomys boliviensis* n. sp. (finally placed in *Auliscomys*).

1879. Burmeister (p. 225) put "*xanthopygos*" under *Hesperomys* (*Calomys*).

1884. Thomas re-characterized *Phyllotis* as a subgenus of *Hesperomys* and designated *H. darwini* type, listing in addition *boliviensis, griseoflavus* and *xanthopygus.*

1891. Thomas (in Milne-Edwards) listed *xanthopygus* under *Hesperomys* (*Phyllotis*).

1896*a*. Thomas in 'Genera of Rodents' made *Phyllotis* a full genus.

1898*c*. Thomas described (p. 279) *Phyllotis? garleppi*, n. sp. (later made the type of *Galenomys*).

1898*d*. Thomas described (p. 270) *Phyllotis haggardi*, n. sp.

1898. Trouessart listed under *Phyllotis: darwini* and *xanthopygus* and also *boliviensis, auritus* and *griseo-flavus* (all now in other genera). In his *appendix* he added *haggardi* Thomas and *garleppi* Thomas.

1900*a*. Thomas described (p. 151) *Phyllotis gerbillus*, n. sp. (later made the type of *Paralomys*).

1900*b*. Thomas described (p. 355) *Phyllotis amicus*, n. sp.

1900*c*. Thomas described (p. 296) *Phyllotis amicus maritimus* n. subsp. and (p. 297) *Phyllotis amicus montanus*, n. subsp.

1900*d*. Thomas described (p. 467) *Phyllotis sublimis*, n. sp. (later placed in *Auliscomys*).

1900. Philippi described under *Mus: dichrous, mollis, illapelinus, segethi*, and *campestris*, all of which were later (1910) synonymized by Wolffsohn with *darwini.*

1901*a*. Allen described (p. 44) *Phyllotis osilæ*, n. sp.

1901*b*. Allen described (p. 408) *Phyllotis chacoensis*, n. sp., and (p. 409) *Phyllotis cachinus*, n. sp. (both eventually placed in *Graomys*).

1901*b*. Thomas remarked upon "*Phyllotis*" *sublimis*, which, after comparing the genera *Phyllotis, Reithrodon* and *Euneomys*, he placed in *Euneomys.*

1902*b*. Thomas described (p. 131) *Phyllotis wolffsohni*, n. sp., and (p. 131) *Phyllotis lutescens*, n. sp.

1902*c*. Thomas described (p. 224) *Phyllotis arenarius*, n. sp., and (p. 225) *Phyllotis hirtipes* n. sp. (later removed to *Eligmodontia*).

1902*e*. Thomas described (p. 248) *Phyllotis boliviensis flavidior*, n. subsp. (later removed with *b. boliviensis* to *Auliscomys*).

1905. Allen, after discussing *Phyllotis*, listed in it *micropus* (now in *Euneomys*) and *xanthopygus.*

1905. Trouessart transferred *griseo-flavus, griseo-flavus centralis, cachinus* and *chacoensis* to *Eligmodontia.* Under *Phyllotis* he listed *darwini, wolffsohni, haggardi, lutescens, amicus* and its subspecies, *osilæ, arenarius* and *xanthopygus,* and as well: *boliviensis, boliviensis flavidior, hirtipes, gerbillus, garleppi* and *auritus* (all later placed in other genera).

1910. Wolffsohn synonymized a number of Philippi's (1900) species of *Mus* with *Phyllotis darwini.*

1912. Thomas described (p. 406) *Phyllotis magister,* n. sp., *Phyllotis darwini posticalis, Phyllotis darwini limatus,* n. sp., *Phyllotis darwini tucumanus,* n. subsp., *Phyllotis darwini vaccarum,* n. subsp., *Phyllotis andium,* n. sp.

1913*a*. Thomas described (p. 139) *Phyllotis elegantulus,* n. sp.

1913*b*. Thomas described (p. 407) *Phyllotis melanius,* n. sp.

1914. Osgood described (p. 165) *Phyllotis andium stenops,* n. subsp., and (p. 165) *Phyllotis tamborum,* n. sp.

1915. Osgood removed (p. 190) *sublimis, boliviensis* and its subspecies to *Auliscomys,* n. subg. of *Phyllotis.* He described (p. 189) *Phyllotis definitus,* n. sp.

1916*a*. Thomas, discussing the relationships of *Phyllotis* and its allies, transferred *Auliscomys* from *Phyllotis* to *Euneomys.* He removed *hirtipes, griseo-flavus, cachinus, chacoensis, boliviensis, sublimis, xanthopygus* and *garleppi,* which had previously been considered members of the genus *Phyllotis,* to other genera. This left in *Phyllotis: darwini* and its subspecies, *haggardi, gerbillus, amicus* and subspecies, *osilæ, wolffsohni, lutescens, arenarius, magister, andium* and subsp., *elegantulus, melanius, tamborum* and *definitus.*

1918*a*. Thomas described (p. 408) *Phyllotis darwini tucumanus,* n. subsp.

1919*a*. Thomas returned *xanthopygus* from *Auliscomys* to *Phyllotis* (see Thomas, 1916).

1919*b*. Thomas raised *darwini tucumanus* to full specific rank and described (p. 493) *Phyllotis ricardulus,* n. sp.

1921*a*. Thomas described (p. 611) *Phyllotis nogalaris,* n. sp.

1922. Anthony described (p. 1) *Phyllotis fruticicollus,* n. sp.

1924. Anthony described (p. 1) *Phyllotis fuscus,* n. sp.

1926*a*. Thomas described (p. 316) *Phyllotis abrocodon,* n. sp. He removed *gerbillus* to *Paralomys.*

1926*d*. Thomas reduced *tamborum* Osgood to the rank of a subspecies of *andium* Thomas.

1926. Cabrera described (p. 319) *Phyllotis oreigenus*, n. sp.
1927*a*. Thomas selected as lectotype of *xanthopygus* British Museum No. 55.12.24.185 and as lectoparatypes 55.12.24.169/170.

PARALOMYS Thomas

1900*a*. Thomas described (p. 151) *Phyllotis gerbillus*, n. sp.
1926*a*. Thomas erected (p. 315) *Paralomys*, n. g., with type species *Phyllotis gerbillus* Thomas.

GRAOMYS Thomas

1837. Waterhouse described (p. 28) *Mus* (*Phyllotis*) *griseo-flavus* (n. sp.).
1839. Waterhouse further described (p. 62) *griseo-flavus* Waterhouse under *Mus*, no longer using *Phyllotis*. He placed (p. 76) *griseo-flavus* in *Hesperomys*, n. g.
1842. Lesson listed *griseoflavus* under *Mus* (*Phyllotis*).
1843. Wagner gave *griseo-flavus* under *Hesperomys* (*Phyllotis*).
1879. Burmeister placed *griseo-flavus* in *Hesperomys* (*Calomys*).
1884. Thomas listed *griseo-flavus* under *Hesperomys* (*Phyllotis*).
1894. Matchie listed *griseo-flavus* under *Phyllotis*.
1898*a*. Thomas listed *griseo-flavus* under *Phyllotis*.
1898*b*. Thomas listed *griseo-flavus* under *Eligmodontia*.
1898. Trouessart listed *griseo-flavus* under *Phyllotis*.
1900. Philippi listed *Mus griseo-flavus* (but Wolffsohn (1910) corrected the identification to *Phyllotis darwini*).
1901*b*. Allen described (p. 408) *Phyllotis chacoensis*, n. sp., and *Phyllotis cachinus*, n. sp.
1902*b*. Thomas described (p. 132) *Eligmodontia dormorum*, n. sp.
1902*d*. Thomas described (p. 240) *Eligmodontia griseoflavus centralis*, n. subsp., thus removing *griseoflavus* from *Phyllotis* to *Eligmodontia*.
1905. Allen retained *griseo-flava* under *Eligmodontia*.
1905. Trouessart listed under *Eligmodontia* the following: *griseo-flava*, *griseo-flava centralis*, *dormorum*, *cachinus*, *chacoensis*. He included also *callosa* and *callosa boliviæ* (now in *Hesperomys*).
1910. Wolffsohn corrected Philippi's (1900) identification of *griseo-flavus*.
1916*a*. Thomas (p. 141) erected *Graomys*, n. g., designating as type *Mus* (*Phyllotis*) *griseo-flavus* Waterhouse, to include a number of the forms hitherto referred to *Eligmodontia*. Species listed were *griseo-flavus centralis*, *chacoensis*, *cachinus* and *dormorum*

1916. Osgood, considering *Graomys* a subgenus, used the combination "*Phyllotis* (*Graomys*) *dormorum*." He thought that *Phyllotis amicus* should be placed near *Graomys*.

1918*a*. Thomas restored *Graomys* to full generic rank, describing (p. 187) *Graomys lockwoodi*, n. sp.

1919*b*. Thomas described (p. 494) *Graomys medius*, n. sp., and (p. 495) *Graomys edithæ*, n. sp.

1926*b*. Thomas described (p. 320) *Graomys taterona*, n. sp.

ELIGMODONTIA Cuvier

1837. Cuvier erected (p. 168) *Eligmodontia*, n. g., with type *typus*, n. sp. (construed as by original designation).

1837. Waterhouse described (p. 19) *Mus elegans* (n. sp.) and referred it (p. 21) to his *Mus* (*Calomys*).

1839. Waterhouse further described (p. 41) *elegans* Waterhouse, this time under *Mus* (and omitting *Calomys*). He referred (p. 75) almost all American Cricetidæ to *Hesperomys*, n. g., his all-inclusive genus.

1841. Wagner placed (p. 125) the genus "*Elimodon*" under his division Sigmodontes.

1843. Wagner placed (p. 525) *elegans* under *Hesperomys* (*Calomys*). *Eligmodontia typus* was made a synonym of *Mus elegans*.

1847. D'Orbigny and Gervais listed *Eligmodontia typus* and placed immediately after the reference to Cuvier's description "(d'après un exemplaire receuilli par M. d'Orbigny)." They then spoke of capturing it in Corrientes (see Thomas, 1929).

1874. Coues stated (p. 177) that "*Eligmodontia* was no earlier" than *Calomys* and (p. 176) listed *Eligmodontia* as a synonym of *Calomys*.

1879. Burmeister listed (p. 220) *elegans* under *Hesperomys* (*Calomys*) and in a note (p. 221) claimed that *Eligmodontia typus* was distinct from *elegans* and equalled *Oryzomys longicaudatus* (Bennett).

1896*b*. Thomas described (p. 307) "*Eligmodon*" (emendation or misprint for *Eligmodontia*) *moreni*, n. sp.

1898*b*. Thomas included "provisionally" in *Eligmodontia: elegans* (=*typus*), *moreni*, as well as a number of species which now are referred to other genera.

1898. Trouessart reduced both *Calomys* and *Hesperomys*, placing them as synonyms of *Eligmodontia*. Besides *typus* (=*elegans*) and *moreni* he listed several species now located in other genera.

1900*c*. Thomas described (p. 297) *Eligmodontia sorella*, n. sp. (later removed to *Hesperomys*).

1901*b*. Allen described (p. 409) *Eligmodontia morgani*, n. sp. and spoke of *griseo-flavus* (now in *Graomys*) as in *Eligmodontia*.

1901*a*. Thomas described (p. 182) *Eligmodontia ducilla*, n. sp. (later transferred to *Hesperomys*).

1901*b*. Thomas described (p. 253) *Eligmodontia callosa boliviæ*, n. subsp. (later placed in *Hesperomys*).

1902*b*. Thomas described (p. 132) *Eligmodontia dormorum*, n. sp. (later placed in *Graomys*) and *Eligmodontia carilla* (transferred to *Hesperomys*).

1902*c*. Thomas described (p. 225) *Phyllotis hirtipes*, n. sp. (in 1916 transferred to *Eligmodontia*).

1902*d*. Thomas described (p. 240) *Eligmodontia griseo-flavus centralis*, n. subsp. (transferred later to *Graomys*).

1904. Palmer (p. 154) held *Calomys* Waterhouse preoccupied by *Callomys* d'Orbigny and Geoffroy, 1830. Cited various modifications in spelling (p. 225) of *Eligmodontia*.

1905. Allen argued that because *Hesperomys* was a synonym of *Calomys* and *Calomys* was a synonym of *Eligmodontia*, therefore *Hesperomys* was a synonym of *Eligmodontia*. His contention was based upon the assumption that *elegans* and *bimaculatus* were congeneric. They are not considered to be so today. Besides *typus* (=*elegans*) and *morgani* he listed *gracilipes* (now in restricted *Hesperomys*) and *griseo-flavus* (now in *Graomys*).

1905. Trouessart considered *Hesperomys* as a synonym of *Eligmodontia*. Only *typus*, *morgani* and *moreni* of the species listed by him are now included in *Eligmodontia*. He placed *hirtipes* in *Phyllotis*.

1913*a*. Thomas described (p. 138) *Eligmodontia laucha musculina*, n. subsp. (later placed in restricted *Hesperomys*). Thus, he still considered *Eligmodontia* and *Hesperomys* synonymous.

1913*c*. Thomas described (p. 572) *Eligmodontia morgani pamparum*, n. subsp.

1916*a*. Thomas split up the old *Eligmodontia* into *Eligmodontia* (restricted), *Hesperomys* (restricted) and *Graomys*. In the restricted *Eligmodontia* were left only *typus*, *moreni*, *morgani* and *morgani pamparum*. From *Phyllotis*, *hirtipes* was transferred to *Eligmodontia*.

1918*b*. Thomas described (p. 483) *Eligmodontia marica*, n. sp.

1919*d*. Thomas described (p. 131) *Eligmodontia hirtipes jucunda*, n. subsp.

1926. Shufeldt (pp. 508, 568) referred to *tener* Winge (a *Hesperomys*) as *Eligmodontia*.

1929. Thomas interpreted the remarks of d'Orbigny and Gervais (1847) as showing that Cuvier's animal (the type) was collected by d'Orbigny in Corrientes, "Buenos Aires" having only a general significance. He revived *elegans*, for nearly a century synonymized with *typus*, as a separate southern species until such time as the status of each could be determined. He suggested that perhaps *morgani* and also *m. pamparum* were synonymous with *elegans*.

HESPEROMYS Waterhouse

1801. Azara described (p. 102) his "Rat septième ou rat laucha" (which appears to have been a *Hesperomys*).

1802. Azara characterized the same rat in his Spanish edition as "laucha."[1]

1819. Desmarest applied (p. 65) the binomial *Mus laucha* to Azara's description (in the French edition).

1827. Brants recorded (p. 148) *laucha* under *Mus*.

1830. Rengger described (p. 231) *Mus callosus* (n. sp.).

1830. Geoffroy and d'Orbigny described *Callomys*, n. g. for a species of viscacha.

1837. Waterhouse described (p. 18) *Mus bimaculatus* (n. sp.) and (p. 19) *Mus gracilipes* (n. sp.). He erected (p. 21) *Calomys*, n. subg. of *Mus*, designating *bimaculatus* as type and including *gracilipes*. (*Calomys*, however, was preoccupied by *Callomys* Geoffroy and d'Orbigny, 1830).

1839. Waterhouse re-characterized (p. 43) *bimaculatus* and (p. 45) *gracilipes*. He compared (p. 74) the teeth of an example (*Mus bimaculatus*) of American Muridæ with the dentition of *Mus rattus*. The distinct characters of the teeth induced

[1]The description of BLANCO DEBAXO, p. 97, named *Mus dubius* Fischer, 'Synopsis Mammalium,' 1829, p. 326, referred almost certainly to a species of *Hesperomys*.

him "to separate the South American mice from those of the Old World,—or rather from that group of which *M. decumanus* may be regarded as the type,—and to place them, together with such North American species as agree with them in dentition, in a new genus bearing the name *Hesperomys*."

"The species of *Hesperomys* which depart most from the type . . . recede still farther from the genus *Mus*, and approach more nearly (as regards the dentition) to the *Arvicolae*. Among the species here described I may mention as examples, *M. griseoflavus*, *M. xanthopygus* and *M. darwinii*, . . . and among the North American species . . . *Neotoma*."

". . . in the species of *Hesperomys*, the molar teeth are always rooted, . . ."

[The above quotations are introduced to emphasize the breadth of Waterhouse's original conception of *Hesperomys*. The genus has since been gradually restricted until its present scope has been reached. Coues (1874) and Allen (1905) suggested that *bimaculatus* OUGHT to be considered the type of *Hesperomys*, but it remained for Thomas (1916) formally to designate it such. It will be noted that with *Hesperomys* and *Calomys* having the same type species (*bimaculatus*), the former might be a synonym of the latter. But because *Calomys* was preoccupied, *Hesperomys* became valid.]

1841. Lund (p. 280) briefly described *Mus expulsus* (n. sp.).

1842. Lesson placed *expulsus* and *laucha* in his subgenus *Mus*.

1843. Gray raised *Calomys* to generic rank.

1843. Wagner diagnosed *Hesperomys*, including in it as subgenera *Oxymycterus*, *Scapteromys*, *Habrothrix*, *Calomys*, *Phyllotis* and two subgeneric groups which he left unnamed. *Bimaculatus*, *gracilipes* and other mice were put in *Calomys*, but *expulsus*, *laucha* and *callosus* remained unplaced subgenerically. *Holochilus* was a separate genus.

1854. Burmeister used *Hesperomys* in the broad sense to include several subgenera. He placed *elegans* and *expulsus* in *H.* (*Calomys*).

1859. Baird further restricted *Hesperomys* by dividing it into three South American subgenera, *Calomys* (=*Eligmodontia*), *Habrothrix* (=*Habrothrix*+*Phyllotis*) and *Oxymycterus* (=*Oxymycterus*+*Scapteromys*), and two North American subgenera, *Onychomys* and *Oryzomys*. *Reithrodon* and

Holochilus were considered full genera. The species now called *Peromyscus* were still kept in the subgenus *Hesperomys*.

1867. Fitzinger made all subgenera into full genera, but confused his species hopelessly.

1874. Coues reviewed (p. 177) Baird's treatment. He separated the North American vesper mice under the name *Vesperimus*, n. subg. (a synonym of *Peromyscus* Gloger). He suggested (designated ?) that *bimaculatus* be taken as the type of *Hesperomys*.

1879. Burmeister listed a series of subgenera (*Holochilus*, *Oxymycterus*, *Habrothrix* and *Calomys*) under *Hesperomys*.

1884. Thomas described (p. 454) *Hesperomys* (*Calomys*) *bimaculatus lepidus*, n. subsp.

1887. Winge placed *Mus expulsus* Lund in *Hesperomys*. His other species given under that genus are now located in other genera. He described (p. 15) *Hesperomys tener*, n. sp. The species treated under *Calomys* appear to belong in *Oryzomys*.

1888. Thomas suggested that *Hesperomys* be merged with *Cricetus* and the former name be done away with.

1891. Allen stated (p. 291) that *Hesperomys*, on account of its anomalous history, was not entitled to recognition in nomenclature.

1894. Thomas described (p. 359) *Oryzomys? venustus*, n. sp.

1896*a*. Thomas in 'Genera of Rodents' considered *Hesperomys* a synonym of *Eligmodontia*.

1897. Palmer in 'Generic and Family names of Rodents' under "type or included species" gave *Mus bimaculatus* for *Hesperomys*.

1898. Trouessart listed *Hesperomys* as a synonym of *Eligmodontia*. Besides species truly belonging in the latter, he listed *bimaculatus bimaculatus*, *bimaculatus lepidus*, *bimaculatus laucha* and *gracilipes*. He placed *expulsus*, *tener*, *venustus* and *simplex* in *Oryzomys* and *callosus* in *Phyllotis*.

1900*c*. Thomas described (p. 297) *Eligmodontia sorella*, n. sp. (later removed to *Hesperomys*).

1901*a*. Thomas described (p. 182) *Eligmodontia ducilla*, n. sp. (later placed in *Hesperomys*).

1901*b*. Thomas described (p. 253) *Eligmodontia callosa boliviæ*, n. subsp. (later brought into *Hesperomys*).

1902*b*. Thomas described *Eligmodontia carilla*, n. sp. (later placed in *Hesperomys*).

1902*d*. Thomas listed *callosa* under *Eligmodontia*.

1904. Palmer said of *Hesperomys*, "type not designated, but *Mus bimaculatus* . . . may perhaps be so considered."

1905. Allen followed Trouessart (1898) and made *Hesperomys* a synonym of *Eligmodontia*. Taking *bimaculatus* as the type of *Hesperomys*, he contended that since *bimaculatus* was designated type of *Calomys*, *Hesperomys* must remain a synonym of *Calomys*. Furthermore he concluded that because *Calomys elegans* was equal to *Eligmodontia typus*, *Calomys* (and therefore *Hesperomys*) was synonymous with *Eligmodontia*. Such a conclusion was only warranted if *elegans* and *bimaculatus* were truly congeneric.
Allen re-described *gracilipes*.

1905. Trouessart, following Allen, made *Hesperomys* a synonym of *Eligmodontia*. Of animals today considered as *Hesperomys* he listed *callosus callosus*, *callosus boliviæ*, *bimaculatus*, *lepidus* (making it a full species), *sorella*, *ducilla*, *laucha*, *carilla* and *gracilipes*. He placed *expulsus* in *Zygodontomys;* and still held *simplex*, *tener* and *venustus* in *Oryzomys*.

1913*a*. Thomas described (p. 138) *Eligmodontia laucha musculina*, n. subsp.

1916*a*. Thomas limited the genus *Eligmodontia*, as viewed during the previous score of years, by reinstating *Hesperomys* (available because of the preoccupation of *Calomys*) in restricted form, by strongly restricting *Eligmodontia* itself, and by erecting *Graomys* for the *griseo-flavus* group. The restricted *Hesperomys* was re-characterized (p. 141), *Mus bimaculatus* Waterhouse being designated the type. Othr species listed were: *callosus*, *callosus boliviæ*, *carilla*, *ducilla*, *expulsus*, *gracilipes*, *laucha*, *laucha musculinus*, *lepidus*, *sorella*, *tener* and *venustus*.

1916*b*. Thomas wrote upon the *laucha* group, and described also (p. 182) *Hesperomys venustus callidus*, n. subsp., *Hesperomys murillus*, n. sp., and *Hesperomys murillus cordovensis*, n. subsp.

1917. Thomas described (p. 1) *Hesperomys frida*, n. sp., and (p. 1) *Hesperomys carillus marcarum*, n. subsp.

1919*d*. Thomas described (p. 130) *Hesperomys carillus argurus*, n. subsp.

1920. Thomas described (p. 190) *Hesperomys musculinus cortensis*, n. subsp., thus raising *musculinus* to full specific rank.

1921*b*. Thomas described (p. 623) *Hesperomys muriculus*, n. sp.
1926. Shufeldt spoke of *tener* as "*Eligmodontia*."
1926*a*. Thomas described (p. 314) *Hesperomys frida miurus*, n. subsp.
1926*b*. Thomas described (p. 321) *Hesperomys fecundus*, n. sp.
1927*a*. Thomas, in 'Selection of Lectotypes,' listed the type of *bimaculatus* as British Museum No. 55.12.24.172 and a lectoparatype (in alc.) as 55.12.26.288.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE GENERA

Genus *Euneomys* Coues	Type by original designation: *Reithrodon chinchilloides* Waterhouse
Subgenus *Euneomys* Coues (Modified by Thomas, 1916)	
Subgenus *Galenomys* Thomas (1916)	Type by original designation: *Phyllotis garleppi* Thomas
Genus *Auliscomys* Osgood (Modified by Thomas, 1916, 1926)	Type by original designation: *Reithrodon pictus* Thomas
Genus *Chelemyscus* Thomas	Type by original designation: *Reithrodon fossor* Thomas
Genus *Chinchillula* Thomas	Type by original designation: *Chinchillula sahamae* Thomas
Genus *Andinomys* Thomas	Type by original designation: *Andinomys edax* Thomas
Genus *Irenomys* Thomas	Type by original designation: *Reithrodon longicaudatus* Philippi
Genus *Phyllotis* Waterhouse	Type by subsequent designation (Thomas): *Mus* (*Phyllotis*) *darwini* Waterhouse
Genus *Paralomys* Thomas	Type by original designation: *Phyllotis gerbillus* Thomas
Genus *Graomys* Thomas	Type by original designation: *Mus* (*Phyllotis*) *griseo-flavus* Waterhouse
Genus *Eligmodontia* Cuvier	Type by monotypy and original designation: *Eligmodontia typus* Cuvier
Genus *Hesperomys* Waterhouse	Type by subsequent designation (Thomas): *Mus bimaculatus* Waterhouse

LIST OF APPARENT[1] SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Euneomys (*Euneomys*)	
chinchilloides (Waterhouse)	"South shore of the Strait of Magellan, near the Eastern entrance"
micropus micropus (Waterhouse)	Santa Cruz, Argentina
micropus alsus Thomas	Maiten, Western Chubut, Argentina

[1]No responsibility for the allocation of these forms is assumed.

petersoni Allen	Upper Rio Chico de Santa Cruz, Argentina
mordax Thomas	Fort San Rafael, Mendoza, Argentina
ultimus Thomas	St. Martin's Cove, Hermite Island, Cape Horn Islands
dabbenei Thomas	Lago Viedma, Santa Cruz, Argentina
Euneomys (*Galenomys*)	
garleppi (Thomas)	Near Mt. Sahama, Puna region, Bolivia
Auliscomys	
pictus (Thomas)	Junin (town), Peru
boliviensis boliviensis (Waterhouse)	Near Potosi, Bolivia
boliviensis flavidior (Thomas)	Bateas, Caylloma, Peru
sublimis (Thomas)	Rinconado Malo pass, above Caylloma, Peru
decoloratus (Osgood)	Tirapata, Puno, Peru
leucurus (Thomas)	LaLagunita, Maimara, Jujuy, Argentina
Chelemyscus	
fossor (Thomas)	Province of Salta, Argentina
Chinchillula	
sahamæ Thomas	Mt. Sahama, Puna region, Bolivia
Andinomys	
edax Thomas	El Cabrado, between Potosi and Sucre, Bolivia
Irenomys	
longicaudatus (Philippi)	Western coast of Patagonia (Thomas's specimen from Beatriz, Nahuel Huapi, Argentina)
Phyllotis	
darwini darwini (Waterhouse)	Coquimbo, Chile
darwini posticalis Thomas	Galera, west of Oroya, Junin, Peru
darwini limatus Thomas	Chosica, near Lima, Peru
darwini vaccarum Thomas	Las Vacas, Argentine slope of Cordillera, opposite Mendoza, Argentina
xanthopygus (Waterhouse)	Santa Cruz, Argentina
haggardi Thomas	Mt. Pichincha, Ecuador
amicus amicus Thomas	Tolon, coast district, Cajamarca, Peru
amicus maritimus Thomas	Eten, coast of N. W. Peru
amicus montanus Thomas	Uramarca, near Pallasca, N. W. Peru
osilæ Allen	Osila, S. E. Peru
wolffsohni Thomas	Tapacari, N. of Cochabamba, Bolivia

lutescens Thomas	Choro, N. of Cochabamba, Bolivia
arenarius Thomas	Uyuni, near Potosi, Bolivia
magister Thomas	Arequipa, Peru
tucumanus (Thomas)	Cumbre de Malamala, Sierra de Tucuman, Argentina
andium andium Thomas	Cañar, Ecuador
andium stenops Osgood	Rio Utcubamba, 15 miles above Chachapoyas, Peru
andium tamborum (Osgood)	Tambo Carrizal, mountains east of Balsas, R. Marañon, Peru
elegantulus Thomas	Pallatanga, Ecuador
melanius Thomas	Porvenir, Bolivar, Ecuador
definitus Osgood	Macate, 50 miles northeast of Chimbote, Peru
nogalaris Thomas	Higuerilla, Jujuy, Argentina
fruticicolus Anthony	Guachanamá, Southern Ecuador
fuscus Anthony	Contrayerbas, Azuay, Ecuador
abrocodon Thomas	Oroya, Peru
oreigenus Cabrera	Laguna Blanca, Catamarca, Chile
Paralomys	
gerbillus (Thomas)	Piura, N. W. Peru
Graomys	
griseo-flavus griseo-flavus (Waterhouse)	Rio Negro, Argentina
griseo-flavus centralis (Thomas)	Cruz del Eje, Central Cordova, Argentina
chacoensis (Allen)	Waikthlatingwayalwa, Chaco boreal, Paraguay
cachinus (Allen)	Upper Cachi River, Salta, Argentina
dormorum (Thomas)	Tapacari, N. of Cochabamba, Bolivia
lockwoodi Thomas	Manuel Eldori, Vermejo, Salta, Argentina
medius Thomas	Chumbiche, Catamarca, Argentina
edithæ Thomas	Otro Cerro, northeast Rioja, Argentina
taterona Thomas	Tablada, Tarija, S. Bolivia
Eligmodontia	
typus Cuvier	Buenos Aires (Cuvier), but see Thomas (1929)
elegans (Waterhouse)	Bahia Blanca, Argentina
morgani morgani Allen	Arroyo Else, Patagonia
morgani pamparum Thomas	Peru Station, F. C. P., about 200 km. northwest of Bahia Blanca, Argentina
moreni Thomas	Chilecito, Rioja, Argentina
hirtipes hirtipes (Thomas)	Challapata, Bolivia
hirtipes jucunda Thomas	Abrapampa, northwest Jujuy, Argentina
marica Thomas	Chumbiche, Catamarca, Argentina

Hesperomys	
bimaculatus (Waterhouse)	Maldonado, Uruguay
laucha (Desmarest)	Buenos Aires, Argentina
musculinus musculinus (Thomas)	Maimara, Jujuy, Argentina
musculinus cortensis Thomas	Jujuy City, Jujuy, Argentina
callosus callosus (Rengger)	R. Paraguay, between 7th and 20th degrees of south latitude
callosus boliviæ (Thomas)	R. Solocame, Bolivia
gracilipes (Waterhouse)	Bahia Blanca, Argentina
expulsus (Lund)	Lagoa Santa (?), Brazil
lepidus lepidus Thomas	Junin, Peru
tener Winge	Lagoa Santa, Brazil
venustus venustus (Thomas)	Cosquin, Cordova, Argentina
venustus callidus Thomas	Goya, Corrientes, Argentina
sorella (Thomas)	8 miles south of Huamachuca, N. W. Peru
ducilla (Thomas)	San Anton, Lake Titicaca, S. E. Peru
carillus carillus (Thomas)	Choro, Bolivia
carillus marcarum Thomas	Lauramarca, Peru
carillus argurus Thomas	Abrapampa, N. W. Jujuy, Argentina
murillus murillus Thomas	La Plata City, Buenos Aires, Argentina
murillus cordovensis Thomas	Yacanto, Cordova, Argentina
frida frida Thomas	Chospyoc, Peru
frida miurus Thomas	Yana Mayo, Rio Tama, Peru
muriculus Thomas	San Antonio, Parapiti, on 20° S., lat., about 250 km. south of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia
fecundus Thomas	Tablada, Tarija, Bolivia

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